Complement,		of which to be Mates passed prior to 1830, or College Midshipmen.
1st Rates	24	8
2d	20	8
3d	16	5
4th	10	4
5th	10	4
6th	8	4
Sloops	3	1
Cutters, Gun-brigs, &c.	2	1
Guard-ships	8	4

And the numbers of Volunteers of the 1st class in each rate fixed by their Lordships' Circular Order, No. 59, of the 15th January, 1831, are in future to be as follows:—

	Vol. 1st Class.	Coll. Vol.
1st and 2d Rates, Sea-going Ships, &c.	3	6
3d Rates	2	5
4th and 5th Rates	2	4
6th Rates, and Sloops with 115 men	1	3
Guard-Ships	3	0
10-gun Brigs	0	1

The reduction in the Volunteers of the first class to be effected as vacancies occur.

By command of their Lordships,

JOHN BARROW.

Addressed to all Commanders-in-Chief, Captains, and Commanding Officers of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

MEMORANDUM.

Admiralty, 6th Feb. 1833.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire that the strictest attention be paid to the 30th article of the Purser's Instructions, page 27, in which it is directed that 'When the issue of salt meat is renewed after fresh meat has been served, the salt meat on the first day of issue is not to be of the same species as that issued on the last day before fresh meat was issued,' in order that the issue of salt beef and salt pork on board his Majesty's ships may be equalised, as was intended by the said instructions.

By command of their Lordships,

JOHN BARROW.

To all Captains, Commanders, Commanding Officers, and Pursers of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

The following is the substance of an order recently promulgated, and having in view the diminution of expense in repairs, &c. (No. 88) dated 31st Jan., 1833, and addressed to all Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels:—

"The rowing-money, the sleeping-money, and the allowance of provisions to the shipwrights who are constantly sent off from the Dock-yards to Spithead and Plymouth Sound, and frequently to much shorter distances from the other yards, to examine and make good the defects of his Majesty's ships arriving at these ports, amount, in the course of the year, to so heavy an expense, that, with a due regard to the interests of the public, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty consider it most desirable the practice should be discontinued; which, they are of opinion, may be done, not only without prejudice but with advantage to his Majesty's service, in more respects than the saving of expense. To accomplish this desirable end, their Lordships direct that when the defects of a ship, on her arrival in port, are large, and really require the assistance of a Dock-yard, she shall be towed into harbour by a steam-tug-vessel, to be appropriated to the services of the port; where, on examination, she will either be paid off or have her defects made good in the basins or at the jetties; and thus will the expense of rowing and sleeping-money, and provisions, be saved to the public.

"But when the defects are not of so serious a nature as to require her going into harbour, the Captain or Commander is to transmit a list of such defects as there may be to the Admiral or other Officer commanding at the port ONLY, and not to the Dock-yard, with a certificate signed by himself, *the Commander, the First Lieutenant, and the Carpenter*, stating whether such defects *can* or *cannot* be made good by the ship's artificers.

"When it is considered that the whole squadron on the South American station, most of which are required to pass round Cape Horn in the course of their three years' continuance on that station, have no Dock-yard to resort to, but make good their defects by their own crews, or with the assistance of the squadron; and, on the contrary, when it is notorious that scarcely a single ship, whether new, or newly fitted at any of the eastern yards, on her arrival at Portsmouth or Plymouth, does not require some defects to be made good at one or other of the Dock-yards at these ports, and sometimes at both; their Lordships deem it high time to put an end to these expensive, and, in their opinion, unnecessary proceedings.

"The attention of the respective Captains and commanding Officers of his Majesty's ships and vessels is, therefore, particularly called to these points of their duty; and the instructions contained in the said Circular, No. 88, are, on all occasions, to be strictly enforced."

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NAVY ESTIMATES.

General Abstract for Pay, Half-Pay, and Dock-Yards.

	1833-34. £.	1832-33. £.	s.	d.
Wages of Seamen and Marines, of the Ordinary, Yard Craft, &c.	955,220	957,527	8	9
Being at the rate of 47s. per man per lunar month for those afloat, and 56s. per month for 4,500 Marines, presumed to be on shore.				
Victuals for ditto, abating Old Stores	538,004	462,469	10	0
Being 27s. 7d. per man per month for those afloat, or 23s. for the whole number.				
Admiralty-Office	104,070	121,196	15	4
Navy Pay Office	21,725	25,054	0	6
We observe a new officer here at 800*l.* a-year, called "Assistant to the Treasurer."				
Scientific Branch	22,109	20,051	12	6
The accession to this sum arises from a gratuity of 2000*l.* given to T. T. Grant, Esq., for his invention of the ingenious Biscuit Machinery at Weevil, whereby an actual saving has been effected, and this sum is to the exclusion of all further claims.				
His Majesty's Establishments at Home	114,970	119,036	14	1
... ... Abroad	23,422	27,211	11	9
Wages to Artificers, &c. at Home	438,426	471,592	10	2
... ... Abroad	26,905	37,733	0	0
Naval Stores, &c. for the building and repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c.	423,000	477,733	5	0
New Works and Improvements in the Yards, &c.	63,700	107,000	0	0
Medicines and Medical Stores	31,500	26,200	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	50,380	57,500	0	0
Total for the Effective Service	2,713,431	2,910,306	8	1
Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines	871,858	894,861	11	4
Military Pensions and Allowances	533,403	527,181	7	4
Civil Pensions and Allowances	220,342	191,285	7	10
Total for the Naval Service	4,339,034	4,523,634	14	7
For the Service of the other Departments of Government,—				
Army and Ordnance Departments (Conveyance of Troops, &c.)	200,800	225,000	0	0
Colonial Department	— —	1,500	0	0
Home Department (Convict Service)	118,300	128,500	0	0
Grand Total	£4,658,134	4,878,634	14	7

Wages of Officers of the different Yards:—

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Deptford	630	519	3	8
Woolwich	11,950	11,680	5	5
Chatham	16,327	16,327	3	3
Sheerness	9,200	11,898	17	0
Portsmouth	19,803	21,829	10	2
Plymouth	19,550	20,546	17	1
Pembroke	6,140	5,866	1	6
Deptford, Victualling	7,595 10	6,829	10	0
Sheerness ...	830 10	830	10	0
Portsmouth ...	2,832	2,885	0	0
Plymouth ...	2,680	2,458	1	0
Haslar Hospital	5,301	5,168	12	6
Plymouth ...	4,479	4,391	1	0

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Abstract of Naval Establishments at Home and Abroad.

	£.	£.	s.	d.
Naval Yards at Home	83,924	88,920	18	1
... Abroad	13,052	17,116	11	3
Victualling Yards at Home	14,998	14,013	1	0
... ... Abroad	4,955	4,450	0	0
Medical Establishments at Home	9,780	9,559	13	6
... ... Abroad	5,415	5,306	0	6
Transport Establishments at Home	2,058	2,375	0	0
... ... Abroad	*Nil.*	339	0	0
Marine Barracks	680	813	4	0
Marine Infirmaries	3,530	3,354	17	6

Wages for Workmen, &c.

	£.
Woolwich Yard	54,885
Chatham ...	67,971
Sheerness ...	29,610
Portsmouth ...	111,550
Plymouth ...	116,656
Pembroke ...	23,043

The above sums include the hire of Horses, but none are provided for Portsmouth-yard, all such duty being done by Convicts.

Abstract of Wages for Yards, &c.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Naval Yards at Home.	404,756	0	0	442,720	10	2
... ... Abroad	18,550	0	0	32,000	0	0
Victualling Yards at Home	29,590	0	0	25,107	10	0
... ... Abroad	5,665	0	0	3,363	0	0
Medical Yards at Home	3,200	0	0	3,525	0	0
... ... Abroad	2,090	0	0	2,370	0	0
Marine Barracks	40	0	0	—	—	
Marine Infirmaries	540	0	0	—	—	
Transport Establishments	300	0	0	239	10	0
For Timber, Materials, Repairs, Steam-Engines, Coals, &c.	423,000	0	0	477,733	5	0
New Works and Improvements	63,700	0	0	107,000	0	0
38,000*l.* is granted this year for Plymouth Breakwater; 99,000*l.* is required to finish it with a light-house. The Bermuda Establishment will be completed, in the estimation of the present Admiralty, for 30,000*l.*—by the original plan 200,000*l.* would be required.						
Medicines	31,500	0	0	26,200	0	0
Packets, Pilots, Distressed Seamen in Foreign Ports, Exchequer Fees, Courts Martial, Floating Lights, Semaphores, Head Money, Freight, &c.	50,380	0	0	57,500	0	0
Half-pay	871,858	0	0	894,861	11	4
Pensions to Officers	81,954	15	1	83,919	2	4
... ... Widows	186,225	4	11	177,962	5	0
Compassionate	14,000	0	0	14,000	0	0
Chaplains' Bounty	1,223	0	0	1,300	0	0
Greenwich Hospital	250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0

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Services Effective.	Numbers. Horses. 1832-3	Horses. 1833-4	Horses. Less in 1833-4	Rank and File. 1832-3	Rank and File. 1833-4	Rank and File. Less in 1833-4	All Ranks. 1832-3	All Ranks. 1833-4	All Ranks. Less in 1833-4
1. Land Forces	6,362	6,262	100	78,549	78,503	46	89,478	89,419	59
2. Staff	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Public Departments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Medicines	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Garrisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Roy. Mil. College	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Roy. Mil. Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Hibernian School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Volunteer Corps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Regts. in India, and Troops & Comps. of do. at home	2,804	2,804	—	17,288	17,288	—	19,720	19,720	—
10. Exchequer Fees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9,166	9,066	100	95,837	95,791	46	109,198	109,139	59
Deduct No. of Horses and Men in India, and charge of Regiments in India, and Troops and Comps. at home	2,804	2,804	—	17,288	17,288	—	19,720	19,720	—
	6,362	6,262	100	78,549	78,503	46	89,478	89,419	59
Deduct 1832-3 from 1833-4, and Increase from Decrease	6,262	—	—	78,503	—	—	89,419	—	—
Remains Decrease	100	—	—	46	—	—	59	—	—

Deduct the Charge of the Hibernian School, the Expense of which will be defrayed out of

Non-Effective.			
1. Army Pay of General Officers	291	272	19
2. Full Pay for Retired Officers	602	572	30
3. Half Pay and Military Allowances	6,690	6,305	385
4. Foreign Half Pay	765	743	22
Retired Officers of Militia, Local Militia and Yeomanry	300	—	300
5. Widows' Pensions	—	—	—
6. Compassionate Allowances, Bounty Warrants, &c.	—	—	—
7. In-Pensioners and Out-Pensioners of Kilmainham and Chelsea Hospitals	First Supple 81,723	Vote... mentary 73,997	..... Vote.. 7,726
8. Superannuation Allowances	—	—	—
9. Exchequer Fees	—	—	—
	90,371	81,889	8,482
Deduct 1833-4 from 1832-3, and Increase from Decrease	81,889	—	—
Remains Decrease in Numbers and Charge	8,482	—	8,482
Deduct the following transfers to the Militia Estimates, viz.			
Retired Officers of Militia and Local Militia ..... Numbers	266		—
Out-Pensioners from ditto ditto ..... ditto	4,465		—
			4,731
Deduct also the charge of the Hibernian Military School, which will be paid out of			
Decrease of Numbers Non-Effective	3,751		—
Decrease of Numbers Effective	59		—
			3,810

War-Office, 25th Feb. 1833.

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CHARGES.

1832-3 £. s. d.	1833-4 £. s. d.	More in 1833-4 £. s. d.	Less in 1833-4 £. s. d.	
3,170,779 19 2	3,168,216 14 1	— —	2,563 5 1	
117,274 19 10	110,835 15 5	— —	6,439 4 5	
103,014 15 7	94,627 13 7	— —	8,387 2 0	
12,000 0 0	11,800 0 0	— —	200 0 0	
33,670 16 2	33,415 9 10	— —	255 6 4	
2,638 11 1	— —	— —	2,638 11 0*	* The Contributions of the Students pay the charge of the Military College.
17,489 11 1	15,703 19 0	— —	1,785 12 1	
5,396 5 7	— —	— —	5,396 5 7†	† The charge of the Hibernian School for the present year is 4,578*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; but there is an unappropriated balance sufficient to defray this charge.
99,608 12 4	103,318 13 2	3,710 0 10	— —	
698,927 1 3	630,757 12 5	— —	8,169 8 10	
17,500 0 0	17,500 0 0	— —	— —	
4,278,300 12 1	4,246,175 17 6	3,710 0 10	35,834 15 5	The decrease of Estimate, including India, is 32,124*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*
698,927 1 3	690,757 12 5	— —	8,169 8 10	Decrease on Indian Force.
3,579,373 10 10	3,555,418 5 1	3,710 0 10	27,665 6 7	Less in 1833-4.
3,555,418 5 1	— —	— —	3,710 0 10	
23,955 5 9	— —	— —	23,955 5 9	Decrease of Estimate, exclusive of India.
Public Money unexpended of former Grants ...			4,578 1 11	
			19,377 3 10	Decrease of charge of Effective Services, exclusive of India.—Including Force in India, the Dec. of charge is 27,546*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*
125,000 0 0	119,000 0 0	— —	6,000 0 0	* A charge of 33,670*l.* 5*s.* for 966 retired Militia and Local Militia Officers will be included in the Militia Estimate.
90,000 0 0	86,000 0 0	— —	4,000 0 0	
666,500 0 0	632,000 0 0	— —	34,500 0 0	
88,900 0 0	86,480 0 0	— —	2,420 0 0	† A charge of 58,386*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for 4,465 Militia and Local Militia Pensioners, will be included in the Militia Estimate. In 1832-3 120,000*l.* was granted for Commutation Allowances. In the present year 24,515*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* only will be required. The appropriation of Unclaimed Prize Money in aid of this charge is 20,000*l.* less in the present than in the last year.
26,334 15 0	— —	— —	26,334 15 0*	
147,423 0 0	145,943 0 0	— —	1,479 0 0	
175,041 0 0	170,516 0 0	— —	4,525 0 0	
1,350,593 6 8				
— —	1,211,746 9 2	— —	188,756 17 6†	
50,000 0 0				
50,750 16 10	51,374 3 6	623 6 8	— —	
14,500 0 0	12,500 0 0	— —	2,000 0 0	
2,784,952 18 6	2,515,560 12 8	623 6 8	270,015 12 6	Less in 1833-4.
2,515,560 12 8	— —	— —	623 6 8	More in 1833-4.
269,392 5 10	— —	— —	269,392 5 10	Decrease on Estimate of Non-Effective Services.
			23,955 5 9	Decrease on Estimate of Effective Services.
Charge..... £23,670 5 0				
Ditto 58,386 16 6			293,347 11 7	Total Decrease of Estimates.
		82,057 1 6	— —	Transfer to Militia Estimates.
Balances as above		4,578 1 11	— —	Payment out of Balances.
			86,635 3 5	
			206,712 8 2	Decrease of Public Charge.

JOHN HOBHOUSE

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ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY AND NAVY.

House of Commons, February 13, 1833.

Case of Sir H. Neale.—The Marquis of Chandos said, that in consequence of the publication in yesterday's papers of a correspondence which had taken place between a Gallant Friend of his and the First Lord of the Admiralty, in which that Right Honourable Gentleman had thought fit to refuse the command at Portsmouth to the gallant officer in question, assigning as his reason for so doing, that he considered a seat in Parliament inconsistent with the holding of such a situation, he (the Marquis of Chandos) wished to put a question to the First Lord of the Admiralty on the subject. He wished to know from the Right Honourable Gentleman, whether there existed any order of the Admiralty that precluded any naval officer holding a command from having at the same time a seat in Parliament; and, if so, whether such an order was not equally applicable to a Gallant Officer, a Member of that House, who had at present his flag in the river, and also to another Gallant Member of that House, whose frigate was at present abroad, with an acting officer on board, as well as to his Gallant Friend the Member for Lymington? If there was not such an order of the Admiralty Board, he thought it rather hard that because a respectable body of constituents had elected his Gallant Friend as their representative, his Gallant Friend should on that account be refused the command at Portsmouth.

Sir J. Graham said, that in reply to the question of the Noble Marquis, he had no hesitation in saying that there was no order of the Admiralty Board disqualifying naval officers who happened to be Members of that House from holding naval commands; but, at the same time, he did not suppose that it would be disputed that a discretion was vested in the Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the individuals whom they should select for the approbation of His Majesty to be appointed to situations with which great public duties were connected. He (Sir J. Graham) conceiving that the discharge of the Honourable Baronet's duties as a Member of Parliament would be inconsistent with the discharge of his duties as the officer holding the command at Portsmouth, certainly refused to lay his name before His Majesty for that situation, and if the Noble Marquis had any fault to find with his so doing, he could bring the matter in the shape of a substantive motion before the House. It was for the Noble Marquis to consider whether such a course would be consistent with his duty as a Member of Parliament, and whether there had been any thing in this instance in the exercise of that discretion which was vested in the Commissioners of the Admiralty to call for the interference of that House. With regard to the two facts mentioned by the Noble Marquis, he had to state that in the instance of the first of them—namely, that there was a Gallant Officer, a Member of that House, whose flag was at present in the river—the Noble Marquis was perfectly right. In the second case he believed that the Noble Marquis referred to the frigate Stag. He begged to state that in that instance the Noble Marquis was in error, for the officer commanding that frigate at the present moment was not a Member of that House. Now, as to the Gallant Admiral whose flag was in the river, he (Sir J. Graham) was sure that the House would at once perceive the difference that there was between removing an officer from a command because he happened to have been chosen by a body of constituents as their representative in that House, and the selecting an officer who was a Member of that House to fill a high naval situation, where a constant residence on the spot was absolutely indispensable for the proper discharge of the duties connected with it.

Mr. Warre moved for a return of all vessels of war in the British navy that had suffered shipwreck from the year 1816 to the present period, specifying the several places where such shipwrecks had occurred. —Agreed to.

Mr. Hume, in alluding to a vacancy which had occurred of Master at one of the out-ports, inquired whether it had been filled up. The Honourable Member gave notice that he should on a future day submit a motion to the House to the effect—"That in future all appointments, whether colonial or otherwise, as vacancies occurred, should, before such vacancies were filled up, be submitted to the revision of the House."

February 14.

Military and Naval Sinecure Offices.—Mr. Hume brought the subject of Military and Naval Sinecures before the House. He should have been glad to postpone it till after the Budget had been produced, had not a recent circumstance—the death of a gallant officer, who held the sinecure office of Governor of Berwick—occurred. To exemplify the evils of these sinecures, he would refer to a return made to the House in 1816. The document stated that the Honourable H. C. Wyndham, the Secretary and Clerk of Enrolments in Jamaica, received for that office a sum of 4500*l.* a year;

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that he had been in possession of it since 1763, and during the whole of that time he had resided in England. On the whole that gentleman had received a sum of 238,000*l.* of the public money for a sinecure office. Then his brother, the Honourable Percy Wyndham, held two other sinecure appointments, for which he received not less than 334,000*l.* making a total of about 623,000*l.* received by these two sinecurists alone. If the entire sum received by these two sinecurists, out of a single list of seven, were calculated, as it in justice to the public ought to be, by compound interest, it would be seen that they had cost the public not less than 2,059,300*l.* It had been said that these sinecures were for old gallant officers; but he thought their services should be rewarded by a grant from Parliament. It appeared that civilians sometimes held a military sinecure. In a list which he held in his hand, the aggregate amount of which was 33,000*l.*, there was one of 175*l.* to the Governor of Dartmouth, which was held at one time by a Mr. Holdsworth, who was a civilian, and who, on a motion of a Right Honourable Member, was removed on that ground. General Loftus, Lieutenant-Governor of the Tower, had been succeeded by Earl Munster; and that nobleman, having been appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, had been succeeded by Lord F. Fitzclarence. This Lieutenant of the Tower had entered the Coldstream Guards on the 12th of May, 1814, so that he never heard a shot fired.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said the battle of Waterloo was subsequent to May, 1814.

Mr. Hume.—True; he had forgotten the battle of Waterloo. Would any Member who cheered so loudly tell him that Lord Frederic Fitzclarence was at Waterloo? This was an instance, therefore, of the manner in which military sinecures were abused. The Governor of Blackness Castle was non-resident; the Governor of Carlisle and his Deputy were non-resident. At Chester he did not know whether there was or was not a garrison. The Governors of the Leeward Islands, of the Virgin Islands, of Montserrat, of Grenada, St. Kitt's, and Dominica, were non-resident, and two of them, he believed, were civilians. The salary for Dominica was 366*l.* a year, and the others were lower. The Honourable Gentleman said that many Members of the Government had frequently declared themselves in favour of principles of economy. To the Right Honourable Baronet, the First Lord of the Admiralty, he need surely not appeal on a question of this kind; he (Mr. Hume) was sure of his vote; he had been a pillar of reform and retrenchment when out of office, and his speech on the sums paid to Privy Councillors would long be remembered. The Honourable Member concluded by proposing—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the utmost attention to economy in all the branches of public expenditure, is, at all times, a great and important duty; and that it is the opinion of this House, that sinecure offices, and offices held by deputy in the army and navy, are unnecessary and inexpedient as a means of remunerating public services."

Mr. Robinson seconded the motion.

Lord Althorp said he had always been opposed to the abolition of the military and naval offices which were called sinecures. He thought it absolutely necessary, unless they were prepared to increase to a very great extent the expenditure for the efficient service of the country, that there should be some means of rewarding individuals who had deserved well of their country. The Honourable Member had said the House of Commons would be always ready to reward cases of merit. He freely admitted that; for he believed the House of Commons, like all popular assemblies, to be but too ready to do so, and would go too far in bestowing rewards upon such public servants as might appear to them meritorious; and he felt persuaded that such modes of granting public money would lead to more lavish expenditure than would ever be attempted by any servants of the Crown. He objected also to the arguments of the Honourable Member upon another ground; it was quite a new constitutional principle for any one to contend that the House should assume to itself one of the prerogatives of the Crown. One source of expense, as connected with military service, had often been made a subject of complaint; he alluded to the appointment of Lieutenant-Governors in the West Indies. He was happy to say that arrangements had been made for effecting a great saving. A certain number of the smaller islands were placed under one Lieutenant-Governor, by which a saving of from seventeen to eighteen thousand pounds a year had been made.

Colonel Davies supported the motion. He trusted that the military sinecures would be done away with, and the officers put upon a footing more generally equal and just than that on which they now stood. The amount of these sinecures, if distributed more equally amongst the body of military servants, would tend to their comfort, and their services well entitled them to such consideration at the hands of their country.

Lord George Lennox agreed with the first resolution, but could not support the second. The question resolved itself into

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this—was the House or the Crown to be the dispenser of patronage? He confessed that he could not understand the grounds upon which it could be contended that Major-Generals, who had risked their lives and spent their best years in the public service, should be kept on the small pittance of 17*s.* a day; and it came to that, if they were not to be allowed to hold regiments or governments. He admitted that his own relative, the Duke of Gordon, had a regiment, the First Royals, which had been now twenty-four years in India, but that, he contended, was no abuse of the patronage most properly vested in the Crown.

Mr. O'Connell said that in his opinion, the command of a regiment twenty-four years in India, possessed by a nobleman of large fortune resident in this country, was a grievous abuse. If an officer deserved well of his country, let him come before Parliament, and let it reward him either by the grant of money, or by an appointment to office. That was the proper way, since the distribution of the public purse was the privilege of that House.

Sir James Graham said, that in that part of the Administration with which he was connected a saving of one million had been effected. He stated this in reply to the Honourable Member for Middlesex, and to show that his pledges were not mere empty boasts. He was of opinion the offices alluded to by the Honourable Member for Middlesex could not be done away without materially impairing the army and navy service. He contended that a stimulus was necessary both to army and naval officers, and he would not be doing his duty either to his country or King if he consented to a motion which would weaken the energy and destroy the efficiency of the service.

Mr. Roebuck supported the motion.

Major Beauclerk was convinced that nothing was more hurtful to the army in general, or more disagreeable to the majority of the officers both of the army and navy, than those sinecures. He knew it to be the case, for nothing could be more disagreeable to them than the collision into which those sinecures brought them with the people, and the bad feelings they created throughout the country.

Captain Yorke said,—that the speech of the Gallant Officer who had just sat down was at variance with the statement of the Right Honourable Baronet, who had said that those sinecures were given to those officers of the British navy who had distinguished themselves in the service of His Majesty. The Right Honourable Baronet had stated that the savings effected in his department had not in the least injured the efficiency of the service. He had effected a reduction to the extent of two millions, and in so doing he had reduced the most efficient part of the service. He had reduced 1000 marines and 4000 seamen, and he had reduced the expenses of equipments, &c., to the extent of 400,000*l.* He had seen the dockyards at Portsmouth, and he could assure the House that they never were so clean swept as at the present moment. About six weeks ago he visited them, and he could assure the House that, if any of the Government vessels had had occasion to come from Holland to refit, there was not as much as a lower mast, or a topsail-yard, in the whole place to aid them. He was aware that this was foreign to the question, yet, as the statement had been made by the Right Honourable Baronet, he thought it only fair to set the House right as to the efficiency of the service. The Right Honourable Baronet had made a clear statement, and a true one in every sense; but it appeared to him (Captain Yorke) that the Honourable Member for Middlesex was not so desirous of cutting down sinecures as of taking them out of the gift of the Crown. Now, he was of opinion that these were times in which they could not too much strengthen the Crown, and he concurred, therefore, with the Right Honourable Baronet in thinking that these appointments should remain with the Crown. The Honourable Member for Worcester had expressed a desire that sinecure places for military and naval officers should be done away with, and that the half-pay should be increased; but how, he would ask, were the people to be benefited by the adoption of such a plan? It would be only robbing Peter to pay Paul. The Honourable Member for Dublin had said "Divide," in order that the country might see who were for sinecures and who were not; and he (Captain Yorke) would also say "Divide," in order to see who courts popular favour and who does not. He wished himself for popularity as much as any man, but he did not wish to acquire it by truckling to one set of men because they were the strongest, but rather by endeavouring to hold a fair and equal hand between the interests of the country on the one hand, and the honour and dignity of the Crown upon the other.

Mr. Cobbett said that his objection was, that our great expenditure was not paid by the nobility or landed gentry or clergy of the country.

Mr. Sheil said that the question could be decided as an abstract one.

Sir J. Hobhouse observed that the question was, whether the House of Commons should leave the distribution of military rewards in the hands of the responsible advisers of the Crown, subject, however, to its

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own annual revision, or take them all to itself without any immediate responsibility? Let gentlemen call to mind the great canvassing which takes place on every question where private interests, rail-roads, and so on, are concerned. Should it result that Parliament was to confer the original grants for this branch of service, it would be impossible to calculate the extent of the invidious cavillings and canvassings which would accompany each detail of every case. The Honourable Baronet said the King frequently used his power to make these grants in adding to the income of meritorious officers whose pay was not sufficient. For instance, a Colonel Dumas, who, after a service of many years, became blind, and by the regulations was not entitled to receive full pay, inasmuch as he had not been wounded in action, lately obtained a small Majorship. The Honourable Member for Middlesex recently said that all men who took a large part in public matters like himself (Mr. Hume) should keep things in a proper train, by making Ministers a little uneasy. Mr. Hume himself had acted most zealously up to this principle, for he had continued to annoy every Ministry he had ever come in contact with. With respect to himself (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) he could assure Mr. Hume that his plan had succeeded to his heart's content; for he could assure that Honourable Gentleman that he (Sir J. C. Hobhouse) had not had an hour's peace since he entered into office. It was no pleasant thing for him to come down every day to the House to be badgered by so ingenious a gentleman as Mr. Hume.

Sir E. Codrington opposed the motion.

Sir F. Burdett said some of the speeches he had heard were much better adapted for the Corn Exchange in Dublin, and a promiscuous multitude assembled round Covent-garden. A vulgar view *ad captandum* had been taken of the subject to excite the indignation of the people, by the suggestion that the Government were taking unjustly and unfairly from the pockets of the people. There had been much of exaggeration on the present occasion, but he expected from a Reformed Parliament a calm judgment and a dispassionate consideration.

Mr. M. O'Connel said the Honourable Baronet talked of arguments *ad captandum vulgus;* but if ever there was a man who had made use of such arguments, who had indeed lived upon them, it was the Honourable Baronet. If the Honourable Baronet had left that off, he might at least suffer others to catch the mantle that was falling from his shoulders, now that he was ascending to the third heaven. He begged the Honourable Baronet not to forget, that in one of his addresses to the electors of Westminster, before he was sitting on the Ministerial side of the House, he not only talked of sinecures as evils, but he told the people not to rest till they had made all the sinecurists disgorge all that they had ever taken in past times of their ill-gotten and enormous wealth.

Mr. Briscoe opposed the motion.

Mr. Hume had never seen sinecures (though he was almost ashamed to say it) half so well defended by the Tories as they were now by the Whigs. The Tories, if ever they came back to office, might learn something from the Honourable Members opposite. If Ministers were anxious to carry on the great work they had begun, they must banish sinecurists from the army, which afforded the means of bribing individuals in this and the other House of Parliament, and of trampling on the rights of the people.

The House then divided—for the motion, 138; against it, 232. Majority against the motion, 94.

House of Lords, February 19.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hudson Lowe.—Previous to the Committee on the Disturbances in Ireland Bill, Lord Teynham suggested that the Proclamation issued under such bill, declaring any county to be in a state of disturbance, should be signed by a certain number of Privy Councillors, in addition to the signature of the Lord-Lieutenant. To raise a question on the subject, he moved for returns respecting the Privy Councillors resident in Ireland. His Lordship observed that he had the highest confidence in the present Lord-Lieutenant, but he might be succeeded by a Sir Hudson Lowe.

The Duke of Wellington rose for the purpose of defending a most respectable officer in His Majesty's service, who had been attacked, and who could not be present to defend himself. The Noble Baron had thought proper to cast an imputation upon Sir Hudson Lowe. The Noble Baron had said that he was perfectly ready to place confidence in the Noble Marquis, who was at the head of the Irish Government, but that, in order to guard against any abuse, some amendment in the measure was necessary, for that he might be succeeded by some Sir Hudson Lowe. What did the Noble Baron mean by that expression? He (the Duke of Wellington) was acquainted with that Gallant Officer, and he believed there was not in the service of His Majesty a more respectable man than Sir Hudson Lowe.

Lord Teynham disclaimed any intention of aspersing the character of Sir Hudson Lowe. He had not the honour of knowing him, and he only spoke of him as he un-

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derstood his character through general report; and this he would say, that Sir Hudson Lowe, as Governor of St. Helena, was throughout Europe held up as a man of an arbitrary character, and unfit to be intrusted with the charge he had there.

Earl Bathurst said, perhaps by prolonging the conversation it was giving too much importance to the subject, yet he could not sit still and hear such an accusation as that brought forward by the Noble Lord, without rising to offer a word in defence of his gallant friend. He most distinctly denied the truth of the accusation. That gallant officer had performed his duty in a manner which redounded to his honour, and his character was without a stain. This was acknowledged by all well-informed persons both at home and abroad.

The motion was eventually negatived.

House of Commons, February 19.

On the motion of Mr. Gillon a return was ordered of all offices to which no duty is attached, and of all offices, the duties of which are performed by deputy, in the army and navy, stating the rank of such offices, the names of the individuals filling them, and how long they have been in actual service.

February 22.

Appointments under the Crown.—Naval and Military Members.—Mr. Hume moved for the appointment of "a Select Committee to examine and report the number of Members of both Houses of Parliament who hold office, place, and emolument under the Crown or public offices, and the amount of salaries and allowances, present and in reversion." The Honourable Member expressed his opinion that no individual holding office at the pleasure of the Crown should sit and vote in the House of Commons, and he would even carry his principle so far as to exclude officers in the army and navy. He had stated that opinion before, and it had been considered a very extraordinary one, but it was founded on experience. On referring to documents he found it somehow or other happened that the great majority of the military and naval officers in the House had always been in the habit of voting with the Government in support of measures which were prejudicial to the interests of the country at large. That was the case in the unreformed Parliaments—what might happen now he did not know. The number of persons sitting in that House who held appointments under the Crown had latterly diminished. In 1714 there were 200 persons of this description in the House; in 1717 there were 257, and in 1822, 148; but this number required to be further reduced.

On the suggestion of Lord Althorp, the motion was so amended as to require an account with respect to antecedent periods.

An Honourable Member thought that the people ought to be allowed to send whom they pleased to represent them in the House of Commons. Although he was an officer, he believed that he should conduct himself with as much temper, judgment, and impartiality, as the Honourable Member for Middlesex himself. Officers who were receiving a small pittance of half-pay, the only reward of services performed for their country, were as likely to act independently as persons who were endeavouring to court popularity by appealing to the passions of the people.

Mr. Hume said that the last speaker was mistaken if he supposed that he meant to calumniate any person. All Members of that House were honourable men; and though he found Members voting in one particular way on all occasions, they were still honourable men. He could not suppose that officers would act otherwise than as honourable men, but he knew that they stood in a different situation from himself in that House. The King could not deprive him of a commission, but he could an officer, consequently he was a dependent man. There was on the table of the House a return, which showed that upwards of 1000 officers had been deprived of their commissions without being tried by a court-martial, and without any reason being assigned for their dismissal. It might be recollected that a gallant officer of high reputation, formerly Member for Southwark, was deprived of his commission, without any cause assigned, and when he appealed to the House of Commons he could obtain no redress. He begged it to be understood, that in what he had said respecting officers he meant nothing offensive to any individual.

Captain Berkeley said, that if the Honourable Member for Middlesex had not on former occasions cast imputations on those Members who were in the habit of supporting Government he might have felt indignation at what had fallen from him with respect to the officers of the army and navy, of the latter of whom he was one. The Honourable Member could not know what the word honour meant, or he never would suppose that an officer would sell his constituents for the sake of his paltry half-pay. Every officer would throw back upon the Honourable Member the imputation which he had cast upon them. From his supposing that officers could be actuated by such motives as he attributed to them, he could not help thinking, that if the Honourable Member were in their situation he would himself be actuated by those motives.

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An Honourable Member said, that after having served his country for forty years he had been returned to that House by a large constituency. He thought that the Honourable Member for Middlesex should have tried the officers of the army and navy a little longer before he attacked them.

Sir Edward Codrington said he would not condescend to reply to the imputations which the Honourable Member for Middlesex had cast upon the officers of the army and navy; but he wished to say a few words as to the Honourable Member's general proposition. He (Sir Edward Codrington) considered half-pay not as a retaining fee, but a reward for past services. He was ready to maintain that proposition either on the principle on which pensions were granted or by a reference to the opinion of the twelve Judges delivered in the case of the former Duke of St. Alban's, when a lieutenant in the navy, in 1793. It was proposed to deprive the Duke of his half-pay, on account of his not having offered himself for service, but the twelve Judges gave it as their opinion that it could not be taken from him, because it was the reward of past services.

Mr. P. Howard said that some instances of officers being dismissed from the service occurred in the early part of the American war; but such cases had rarely occurred lately. The ground on which Sir R. Wilson was deprived of his commission was one strictly military.

Mr. Roebuck did not think it was a good principle to restrict the choice of the people with respect to their representatives. The existing law declared certain persons ineligible to sit in Parliament. His Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume) had only followed out that principle, and by so doing had shown that it was bad.

Mr. Cobbett said that by the Act of Settlement all officers under the Crown, civil and military, were excluded from that House. For his own part, he would rather see military officers in that House than the landowners, who had pocketed so much of the public money. He agreed with the Gallant Admiral, that the half-pay of officers ought to be regarded as the reward of past services, and that they ought not to be subjected to the same sort of treatment as Sir R. Wilson had received. He was sorry to say that there were in different parts of England several old soldiers and sailors who had been maimed in the service of their country, and who had had their pensions taken from them without any cause assigned. He had a petition to present from an old soldier, residing in Oldham, who had been wounded in the battle of Waterloo, complaining that his pension had been withheld, in consequence of his being unable from illness to go out, when called on to do so.

Lord John Russell said, that it was a regulation with respect to Chelsea pensioners, that if, when called upon to serve in a veteran battalion, they did not answer the call, they were no longer considered as pensioners. The same rule applied, he believed, to officers on half-pay. If, however, a sufficient reason was given for their absence, they were reinstated in the list of pensioners. He had written a letter to the Honourable Member for Oldham respecting the pensioner to whom he had alluded, and had directed it to Mr. William Cobbett, as he understood the Honourable Member disliked the title of "esquire." The Honourable Member returned an answer, stating that the letter was unsatisfactory, for no other reason that he (Lord John Russell) could imagine than that the Honourable Member had, in this instance, as in others, changed his mind, and was dissatisfied with the mode of address which he had himself prescribed.

Mr. Cobbett said that the part of the letter which was unsatisfactory was the inside, and not the outside.

Lord John Russell said,—that with respect to the question, whether it was desirable that persons in particular situations should be excluded from that House, he was inclined to concur, for the first time he believed, with the Honourable Member for Bath (Mr. Roebuck). He thought it a bad principle to restrict the choice of the people. If a brave and gallant officer, acquainted with the interests of his country, was chosen as the representative of any constituency, he for one was not disposed to put a veto on that choice.

Colonel Torrens could not concur in the principle which had been laid down by his Honourable Friend (Mr. Hume). If that principle had been acted upon, Lord Chatham never could have been a public man. He could not consent to subject himself to the discipline of his Honourable Friend, and he therefore thought it right to leave the camp as quickly as possible. (The Hon. Member, who occupied a place near Mr. Hume, here took up his hat, and immediately moved off to a distant part of the House, amidst shouts of laughter.)

Mr. Hume said he was very glad his Honourable Friend had left the camp, for he was of very little service in it. With respect to the insinuations cast upon him by an Honourable Member opposite, he begged to say that he threw them back with contempt.

The motion was agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

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PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

NAVY.

PROMOTIONS.

CAPTAINS.

Thomas Carew.

COMMANDERS.

J. T. Warren.
Wm. Molyneux.
Wm. Samwell (retired).
John Turner (*b*) ditto.

LIEUTENANTS.

R. W. Otway.
J. W. Morgan.
E. T. Harries.
T. V. Anson.
J. T. Warren.

SURGEON.

P. Martyn.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS.

C. Cumby ..... Portsmouth Ord.
Spencer Smyth ..... Coast Guard.

LIEUTENANTS.

Adolp. Slade ..... Victory.
J. G. Nops ..... Jackdaw.
E. Barrett ..... Ditto.
W. H. Quin ..... Britomart.
G. A. Henry ..... Clio.
H. W. Clare ..... Warspite.
J. Tyssen ..... Ditto.
M. Fitton ..... Out Pension.
F. Liardet ..... Snake.
E. W. Pitt ..... Portsmouth Ord.
R. Dwyer ..... Ditto.
J. H. Helby ..... Hound Rev. Cut.
J. Langworth ..... Coast Guard.
J. Stewart (*b*) ..... Do.
J. H. Weller ..... Do.
J. D. Ramsay ..... Do.
E. Harvey ..... Do.
J. W. Morgan ..... Madagascar.

MASTERS.

J. S. Taylor ..... Wolf.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

C. F. Krabbe ..... Skylark.
G. Burn ..... Ditto.
J. Clark, M.D. ..... Dee Steamer.
A. Stuart ..... Salamander Steamer.
J. Peters ..... Rhadamanthus.
J. Donovan, M.D. ..... Britomart.
J. A. Mould ..... Clio.
Wm. Duncan ..... Snake.

PURSER.

H. Brenton ..... Alfred (acting).

ROYAL MARINES.

PROMOTIONS.

R. B. Puddicombe to be Second Lieutenant; W. S. Budd to be ditto.

ARMY.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Feb. 22, 1833.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Captain Richard Spencer, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 26.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-General F. A. Wetherall, of Castlebar, Great Ealing, Middlesex, Military Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-General D. L. T. Widdrington, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Colonel J. B. Savage, of the Royal Marines, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting to Lieut.-General J. S. Wood, the office or place of Lieutenant of his Majesty's Tower of London, vice Colonel Lord Frederick Fitz-Clarence.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Feb. 22.

Ordnance Medical Department.—Assist.-Surg. T. H. Quigley, to be Surgeon, vice Parker, dec.

Royal South Gloucester Militia.—W. W. Vickery, Gent. to be Ensign.

Gloucester Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. Fulljames, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Skey, resigned.

Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry.—T. A. Campbell, Gent. to be Second Lieut. vice T. Barber, jun. resigned; J. Rollestone, Gent. to be Cornet, vice T. A. Campbell, promoted.

Fife Yeomanry Cavalry.—Hon. J. Bruce, to be Lieutenant; Wm. Glass, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Stewart, resigned.

WAR-OFFICE, March 1.

2d Foot.—Ensign Henry Reynolds, from the 17th Regt. to be Lieut. without p. vice Cahill, app. to the 72d Foot.

7th Foot.—Capt. Wm. Guard, from the 62d Regt. to be Capt. vice Hall, who exch.

24th Foot.—Brevet Col. Francis Skelly Tidy, from the Recruiting Staff, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Fleming, app. Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

62d Foot.—Capt. Herbert Byng Hall, from the 7th Regt. to be Capt. vice Guard, who exch.

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73d Foot.—Lieut. David Cahill, from the 2d Regt. to be Lieut. without p. vice Owgan, dec.

75th Foot.—Capt. Wm. Fowden Hindle, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice James John Graham, who exch.

90th Foot.—Lord Jas. Beresford, to be Ensign, by p. vice Graham, who retires.

Royal Military College.—Assist.-Surgeon Robt. Duakin Smyth, from the h. p. of the 85th Regt. to be Assist.-Surgeon.

Unattached.—Lieut. James Davis, from the 93th Regt. to be Capt. without p.

Memoranda.—The date of Lieut. Herbert Taylor Lewis's promotion, in the 40th Regt. is the 9th Nov. 1831, instead of the 17th of that month.

The date of Lieut. Henry Gunton's promotion, in the 50th Regt. is the 29th Dec. 1832, instead of the 18th January, 1833.

MARCH 8.

5th Regt. of Drag. Guards.—Lieut. Abraham Bolton, to be Capt. by p. vice Hampton, who ret.; Cornet James Fitzmaurice Scott, to be Lieut. by p. vice Bolton; Richard Blackwood, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Scott.

12th Light Drags.—Charles Brett, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Bunbury, whose appointment has not taken place.

1st or Gren. Regt. of Foot Guards.—Lieut. and Capt. Frederick Clinton, to be Adjut. vice Fitzroy, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

8th Foot.—Lieut. Thos. Rutherford Thompson, to be Capt. by p. vice Laing, who retires; Ensign Walter Ogilvy, to be Lieut. by p. vice Thompson; Stephenson Brown, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Ogilvy.

17th Foot.—Arthur Hyde Lucas, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Reynolds, promoted in the 2d Foot.

33d Foot.—Capt. Archibald Robertson, from the 57th Regt. to be Capt. vice Caldwell, who exch.

39th Foot.—Lieut.-General Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, K.C.B., from the 97th Regt. to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, K.C.H., dec.

55th Foot.—Alexander Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice De Haviland, promoted.

57th Foot.—Capt. Clark Maries Caldwell, from the 33d Regt. to be Capt. vice Robertson, who exch.; Lieut. Thomas Porter, from h. p. unatt. to be Lieut. vice John Story, who exch.

62d Foot.—Ensign Valentine Langmead Lewis, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hill, who retires; Henry Wells, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Lewis.

75th Foot.—Lieut. Peter Delancey, to be Capt. by p. vice Hindle, who retires; Ensign William Robert Halliday, to be Lieut. by p. vice Delancey.

97th Foot.—Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-General Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, app. to the command of the 39th Regt.

Hospital Staff.—Robert Jameson, Gent. to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Skelton, dec.

Memorandum.—The date of Riding-master Henry Phillips, app. to the Cornetcy in the 7th Light Dragoons, is the 11th Dec. 1829, but he is to take rank in the Army from the original date viz. 25th March, 1828.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, March 13.

The King was this day pleased to invest Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Baker with the ensigns of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Lieut.-General Henry John Cumming, Military Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

DOWNING-STREET, March 13.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General H. C. Darling, to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of Tobago.

WAR-OFFICE, March 15.

2d Regt. of Drag. Gds.—Lieut. James Salmond, to be Adj. vice Addison, who resigns the Adjcy. only.

7th Regt. of Light Drag. Guards.—Cornet and Adj. Thomas Paterson, to have the rank of Lieut.

15th Light Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Denis Browne, to be Lieut. by purch. vice Riddell, who ret.; Cornet Thomas Naylor, to be Lieut. by p. vice Terry, who ret.; Arthur Baker, Gent. to be Cornet by p. vice Browne; Edmund Carrington, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Naylor.

6th Regt. of Foot.—Morris Hall, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Bailey, who ret.

11th Foot.—Hon. George Augustus Frederick Clarence Graves, to be Ens. by p. vice Keane, appointed to the 33d Foot.

14th Foot.—Ensign Matthew Carlisle Wilder, to be Lieut. without p. vice Maxwell, dec.; Arthur Wellington Campbell, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Wilder.

16th Foot.—Francis Roger Palmer, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Irwin, who ret.

33d Foot.—Ens. Francis Todd, to be Lieut. by p. vice Forbes, prom.; Ens. Edward Arthur Wellington Keane, from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Todd.

37th Foot.—Ens. William John Morritt, to be Lieut. by p. vice Creaghe, who ret.; James Grignon, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Morritt.

54th Foot.—Capt. Roger Stewart, from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Capt. vice John Griffiths Beavan, who ret. upon h.p. 69th Foot.

56th Foot.—Ens. Howell Paynter, to be Lieut. without p. vice Meech, dec.; John Turner, Gent. to be Ens. without p. vice Paynter.

60th Foot.—Capt. Frederick William Hamilton, from h.p. 96th Foot, to be Capt. vice John Baxter Carloss, who exch. receiving the diff.

63d Foot.—Lieut. Arthur Cunliffe Pole, to be Adj. vice Montgomery, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

78th Foot.—Lieut. Walter Hamilton, to be Capt. by p. vice Wall, who ret.; Ens. John Burns, to be Lieut. by p. vice Hamilton.

95th Foot.—Lieut. Joseph Carruthers, to be Capt. by p. vice Calcraft, who ret.; Ens. Joshua John Whitting, to be Lieut. by p. vice Carruthers.

1st West India Regt.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Leith Hay, from h.p. 96th Foot, to be Capt. vice Stewart, app. to the 54th Foot.

2d West India Regt.—William Scott Cooper, Gent. to be Ens. by p. vice Jones, who ret.

Unattached.—Lieut. John Forbes, from the 33d Foot, to be Capt. of Infantry, by p.

Memorandum.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Robert Campbell, h.p. 28th Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unattached company.

Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry.—H. W. R. W. Halsey to be Capt. vice Broderick, resigned; J. M. Molyneux, Gent. to be Lieut. vice Halsey, prom.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, March 15.

Royal Regt. of Artillery.—First Lieut. B. L. Poynter, to be Second Capt. vice Talbot, dec.; Second Lieut. H. Hotham, to be First Lieut. vice Poynter.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Gentleman Cadet J. G. M'Kerlie, to be Second Lieut. with temporary rank.

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WAR-OFFICE, March 22.

3d Regt. Drag. Guards.—Capt. G. Todd, to be Major, by p. vice Hadden, who retires; Lieut. M. F. Beauman, to be Capt. by p. vice Todd; Cornet J. D. Dyson, to be Lieut. by p. vice Beauman; S. Bomford, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Dyson.

8th Regt. Light Drag.—Cornet J. Robbins, from h. p. 12th Light Drag. to be Cornet, without p. vice Howard, dec.

10th Light Drag.—Lieut.-Col. G. Gore, from h. p. 9th Light Drag. to be Lieut.-Col. vice H. Wyndham, who exch.

14th Light Drag.—Lieut. C. Barton, to be Capt. by p. vice Gage, who retires; Cornet E. Royds, to be Lieut. by p. vice Barton; C. Jones, Gent. to be Cornet, by p. vice Royds.

1st Foot.—Ensign T. Humphreys, to be Lieut. by p. vice Mackenzie, who retires; D. G. A. Durroch, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Humphreys.

2d Foot.—Lieut. W. M. Lyster, to be Capt. by p. vice Head, promoted; Ensign H. R. H. C. Elwes, to be Lieut. by p. vice Lyster; F. English, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Elwes.

16th Foot.—Ensign M. V. Abbott, from the 89th Regt. to be Ensign, vice Palmer, who exch.

31st Foot.—Ensign R. Boys, to be Lieut. by p. vice Campbell, who retires; R. D. Chamberlaine, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Boys.

35th Foot.—Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Fitzroy, from h. p. unatt, to be Major, vice Power, who retires.

40th Foot.—Lieut. F Codrington, to be Capt. by p. vice Butler, prom.; Ensign F. W. Smith, to be Lieut. by p. vice Codrington; J. M. B. Neill, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Smith.

56th Foot.—Lieut. W. Grey, to be Capt. without p. vice Partridge, deceased; Capt. G. Forman, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. without p. vice Pickering, deceased; Ensign J. Wegg, to be Lieut. without p. vice Gray; Cornet J. I. Lushington, from h. p. Roy. Wag. Train, to be Ens. vice Wegg.

70th Foot.—W. A. Sutherland, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Burns, prom.

89th Foot.—Ensign F. R. Palmer, from the 16th Regt. to be Ensign, vice Abbott, who exch.

92d Foot.—Capt. J. Forbes, from h. p. unatt. to be Capt. vice R. Macdonald, who exch.

98th Foot.—T. C. Ormsby, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Balfour, who retires.

1st West India Regt.—D. Digges, Gent. to be Ensign, by p. vice Ramsbottom, who retires.

2d Ditto.—Ensign W. H. Nicolls, to be Lieut. without p. vice Whitcombe, deceased; Ensign T. M'Manus, from h. p. 101st Regt. to be Ensign, vice Nicolls.

Unattached.—Capt. C. Head, from 2d Foot, to be Major, by p.; Capt. J. Butler, from 40th Regt. to be Major, by p.

Memorandum.—Major A. Bowen, h. p. unatt. has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an unatt. commission.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. England, 75th regt. of a daughter.

Feb. 25th, at Bandon, the Lady of Major Sweeny, late of the 70th regt. of a daughter.

Feb. 25th, at Southsea, the Lady of Capt. H. A. O'Neill, 12th regt. of a daughter.

At Edinbro, the Lady of Capt. R. Campbell, 96th regt. of a son.

At Notting Hill Terrace, the Lady of Capt. Machonochie, R.N. of a son.

At Bodmin, the Lady of Capt. E. Gilbert, R.N. of a daughter.

At Monkstown, co. Cork, the Lady of Capt. Westropp, R.N. of a son.

March 1st, at Kirkby Overblow, Yorkshire, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Maclean, 81st regt. of a daughter.

March 2d, at Dysart, the Lady of Lord Loughborough, Lieut.-Col. 9th Lancers, of a son.

March 3d, the Lady of G. E. Foreman, Surgeon of H. M. S. Excellent, of a son.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Thorne, R.N. of a daughter.

March 7th, the Lady of Capt. G. Smith, of the Bombay army, of a son.

March 10th, at Woolwich, the Lady of Lieut. Leonard, R.M. of a son.

March 12th, at Beckenham, Kent, the Lady of Major Dickson, of a daughter.

March 13th, at Godmersham Park, Kent, the Lady of Major Henry Knight, of a son and heir.

March 18th, at Stonehouse, the Lady of Capt. Ellis, R.M. of twin daughters.

*** We are requested, by the best possible authority, to contradict the following birth, inserted in our last Number, from a country paper: "At Leamington, the Lady of Capt. Smith, 93d Highlanders, of a daughter."

MARRIAGES.

At Brussels, Hypolite Ernest, Baron de Poederle, to Emily, eldest daughter of Colonel Webber Smith, R.H.A.

Feb. 23d, in London, Major W. F. Forster, Assist.-Adj.-General, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliott.

At Lonmay, Aberdeen, Col. Fagan, late Adj.-Gen. in Bengal, to Maria, daughter of the Rev. G. Gibbon, Minister of Lonmay.

In Dublin, Lieut. T. W. Lloyd, 4th Drag. Gds. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of Thos. Knox Magee, of Fairhill, co. Louth, Esq.

March 7th, at Enfield, Lieut. T. Eyton, R.N. to Sarah, second daughter of John Foster, Esq. of that place.

At Kingscourt, County of Cavan, Capt. John F. Gordon, 47th regt. to Essy Dyas, eldest daughter of Philip Ward, Esq.

At Newburn Church, Northumberland, Major R. R. Wilford Brett, 8th Royal Irish Hussars, to Mary Anne, daughter of Alderman A. Reed, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

March 14th, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Capt. Joseph Simmons, 41st regt. to Emma, eldest daughter of John Rose Baker, Esq. of Chalk, in the county of Kent.

In Dublin, Capt. Benj. Duff, 92d Highlanders, to Emma, daughter of Gregory Haines, Esq. Dep-Com.-General.

DEATHS.

COLONEL.

Jan. 22. Wm. Smith, h. p. 50th Foot.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Jan. 3, O'Kelly, 11th Foot, at Cephalonia.

March 29, Charles Aly, K.H. h. p. 2d Line G. L. Colin Campbell, late of the 34th Foot.

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MAJORS.

March 15, 1832, Victor Muller, h. p. 2d Drag. German Legion.
Feb. 2, Quin, h. p. 21st Foot, Dublin.
Dec. 4, Du Cane, h. p. 20th Drag. Hastings.

CAPTAINS.

Jan. 26, Glubb, Roy. Inv. Art., Woolwich.
Oct. 9, Heise, h. p. Ger. Art.
Feb. 18, Thos. Wilson, h. p. R. Mar.
——— Honeyborne, h. p. Indep.
June 5, Strickland, do.
Jan. 15, Wood, h. p. 60th Foot, Little Stoke, near Wallingford.
Jan. 27, Baron D'Eberstein, h. p. 60th Foot, St. Servan.
Feb., Castell, h. p. 92d Foot.
Feb. 1, Mackrell, late 9th R. Vet. Batt.
Aug. 21, Blyth, h. p. 12th Foot.
Priestley, h. p. 18th Drag.

LIEUTENANTS.

Jan. 27, Baldock, Adj. R. Wagg. Tr., Hythe.
Jan. 23, Darke, 4th Foot, Newry.
Jan. 5, Meech, 56th Foot, Jamaica.
Jan. 28, Owgan, 73d Foot.
Jan. 13, H. Dawson, h. p. 9th Drag.
Feb. 4, Beauclerk, h. p. 60th Foot.
——— Dillon, h. p. 105th Foot.
De la Fargue, h. p. 4th Line Ger. Leg.
July 12, Burton, late 6th R. Vet. Batt.
June 25, Skerrett, h. p. 48th Foot.
——— Napper, h. p. Indep.
July 7, White, h. p. Prov. Batt.
Nov. 17, Bell, h. p. Cape Regt.
——— Vigoureux, h. p. 74th Foot.
Feb. 19, Cocke, h. p. 57th Foot.
——— Bayley, h. p. 56th Foot.
Aug. 3, Meredith, h. p. 5th Foot.
May 1, Dawson, h. p. 2d Foot.
Nov. 29, Jevers, h. p. 3d Foot Gds.
Aug. 12, Laycock, h. p. Cape Regt.
Dec. 17, Playford, h. p. Afr. Corps.

CORNETS, SECOND-LIEUTENANTS, AND ENSIGNS.

Jan. 11, Streatfield, 2d Life Gds., Torquay, Devon.
Jan. 29, Mackenzie, 46th Foot, Falkland, Fifeshire.
March 21, Higden, h. p. 28th Foot.
Jan. 28, Brockman, h. p. 22d Drag.
April 8, Campbell, h. p. 65th Foot.
Dec. 12, Minardi, h. p. Cors. Rang.
Oct. 28, Elrington, h. p. 90th Foot.
——— Rudyerd, h. p. 85th Foot.

PAYMASTER.

Armstrong, h. p. 7th Foot.

QUARTER-MASTERS.

June 4, Pitchford, h. p. Brit. Fenc.
Jan. 5, Bryce, h. p. 15th Foot, Glasgow.
Jan. 31, Johnston, h. p. 6th Drag., Armagh.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

July 14, Dep.-Assist.-Com.-Gen. Maddox, Van Dieman's Land.
Jan. 19, Assist.-Com.-Gen. H. L. Gordon, h. p. Ireland.

MEDICA DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 1, Assist.-Surg. Gazeley, h. p. 8th Vet. Batt.
Jan. 6, Surg. Parker, M.D. R. Art., Halifax, N.S.

Feb. 1st, at Lisbon, Lieut. J. L. Heatley, R.E.

At Paris, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Airey, Col. of the 39th regt. A memoir of services will be given in an early Number.

At Liege, Capt. Whichcote Turner, formerly of the 3d Drag. Gds.

Feb. 19th, W. P. S. Metge, Esq., late Lieut. 45th regt., aged 36.

Feb. 23d, at Bath, aged 37, Fred. Bannatyne, Esq., late of the 23d regt., youngest son of the late Major-General Bannatyne, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Feb. 25th, Lieut.-Col. Sterling, R.M.

At Barnacle Lodge, co. Kerry, Major W. P. Cotter, late 8th regt.

At sea, on board the Eamont, Lieut. James Walmesley, R.N.

Feb. 27th, at Dixworth, Leicestershire, Capt. W. W. Cheslyn, h. p. 73d regt.

Feb. 30th, at Ryde, Capt. Chas. Inglis, R.N.

At Leamington, Lieut. J. B. Maxwell, 14th regt.

March 1st, at Limerick, Major T. Summerfield, 83d regt.

At Jersey, Commander Mayson Wright, R.N.

March 5th, at Bath, Lieut. Col. Jabez Mac Kenzie, H.E.I.C. service, Bengal Establishment, aged 82.

At Ballincollig, co. Cork, Capt. Scott, Barrack-Master and Ordnance Storekeeper of that place.

March 8th, at Barton-end, Gloucester, J. Young, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the White, aged 67, brother to the late Sir W. Young, Vice-Admiral of England. A memoir of service will be given in an early Number.

Lieut.-Col. Disney, late of the 7th or Royal Fusiliers.

March 10th, at Woolwich, suddenly, Major-Gen. Robert Evans, R.A.

March 15th, at Southsea, Capt. Chas. Eyre, unat., late of the 1st Royals, aged 40.

March 16th, at Fareham, Retired Commander Silver, R.N.

March 16th, at Kinsale, Captains T. O. Partridge and J. Pickering, both of the 56th regt.

March 20th, perished in the Erin steam-packet on passage from London to Belfast to join his regiment, Ensign W. Godrey Jervis, 80th regt., in his 18th year.

March 13th, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Murdoch Robertson, Esq., Master, R.N., aged 61. Mr. R. stood nearly at the head of the list of Masters of the Royal Navy, a rank he held from the time he was about twenty years of age, and his acceptance of which he had cause bitterly to regret till the day of his death; as by the rules of the service it precluded his rising to any higher in it,—a regulation of doubtful utility, and certainly of peculiar hardship in the case of so high-spirited a mind as that of Mr. Robertson, who was so capable of being an ornament to the higher ranks of the service.

When the French Royalists at the commencement of the revolutionary war claimed the protection of the British arms, and prevailed on our fleet then in the Mediterranean to take possession, in the name of the Bourbons, of the town and port of Toulon, Mr. R. was serving as Midshipman of his Majesty's ship Robust, commanded by the Honourable Captain Elphinstone, (afterwards Lord Keith,) and who, as being the senior captain of the fleet, was appointed by the commander-in-chief, (the late Lord Hood,) Governor of the town, and to command the forces defending it against the Republicans. Napoleon Bonaparte then served in the Republican army, in which, as Captain of artillery, he gave an earnest of his future splendid achievements, in being chiefly instrumental by his extraordinary exertions in compelling our forces shortly afterwards to evacuate this important naval arsenal, leaving the unfortunate Royalists to all the horrors of their infuriated countrymen. Though Mr. R. was very young, Captain Elphinstone felt such an attachment for him, that he appointed him his Aid-de-camp on shore on this occasion. Shortly after the evacuation, L'Aurore frigate, lately captured from the enemy, being sent to cannonade some forts on the coast, and being manned by volunteers, Mr. R. conspicuously distinguished himself as one of them, by which zeal and gallantry he separated himself from his patron, Capt. Elphinstone, whom he was never afterwards able to rejoin. It was at this time that Captain Inman,

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then commanding L'Aurore, being at a loss for an officer to navigate the ship, in an evil hour prevailed on Mr. Robertson to accept a Master's Warrant, which was shortly afterwards confirmed on his undergoing the necessary examinations, at an age younger than had ever been known before or since.

In 1800, in the West Indies, when commanding the boats of H. M. frigate Meleager, then commanded by the present Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., Mr. Robertson succeeded in cutting out from under strong batteries on the Spanish-main several enemy's vessels which had there sought protection. This gallant service could not be expected to be achieved without loss, and he was himself amongst the wounded, being severely hit by a musket-ball on the shoulder, which was not extracted till nineteen weeks afterwards, in England. In 1807, Mr. Robertson was Master of H. M. frigate Blanche, when she captured off the Ferroe Islands, after a sanguinary action, the French frigate La Guerrière. The late Sir Thos. Lavie, who then commanded the Blanche, was so much impressed with Mr. Robertson's gallantry on this occasion, and attributing to the masterly style in which he manœuvered the ship in the action the great slaughter that took place in La Guerrière, and the comparatively small loss sustained in the Blanche,—that he (Sir Thomas) strongly recommended to the present Lord Grey, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty, to bestow a Lieutenant's Commission on Mr. Robertson. This, however, Lord Howick declined doing, on the score of Mr. Robertson's services being too valuable in the post he then held. This cold refusal of a reward that he felt he merited preyed much on a mind so sensitive as that of Mr. Robertson, and tended to disgust him with the service, not a little increased by his removal subsequently from a situation he held in the Ordinary, when a change took place in that service, by appointing Lieutenants in the place of Masters,—a case of peculiar hardship to the last-mentioned deserving class of officers, as they received no other equivalent appointment.

Mr. R. was for many years in a declining state of health; and by a *post mortem* examination, the medical men gave it as their decided opinion, that his long illness and subsequent death, were occasioned by his wound and the effects of the excruciating operation he underwent in the extraction of the ball. Two of Mr. Robertson's sons are in the naval service; the eldest was sixteen months since promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and the other is eligible for the same rank, having some years since passed with eclat the necessary examinations.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT THE OBSERVATORY OF CAPT. W. H. SMYTH, AT BEDFORD.

FEB. 1833.	Six's Thermometer.		At 3 P. M.			Pluviometer Inches.	Evaporator Inches.	Winds at 3 P. M.
	Maxim. Degrees.	Minim. Degrees.	Barom. Inches.	Thermo. Degrees.	Hygrom. Parts.			
♀ 1	39·7	33·0	29·10	37·9	860	·080	·020	W.S.W. frosty and fine
♄ 2	44·8	33·7	28·86	43·0	882	·054	frozen	S.W. blowing a gale
☾ 3	44·0	40·8	29·36	43·3	749	—	·050	W. by N. squally weather
☽ 4	45·6	40·3	29·64	45·6	877	·100	·070	S.W. light breezes, & hazy
♂ 5	47·8	40·4	29·73	46·4	825	—	·065	S.S.W. fr. breezes, cloudy
☿ 6	54·3	40·6	29·86	47·8	786	·150	·068	W.S.W. fresh breeze, & fine
♃ 7	53·7	42·4	29·75	49·4	678	·043	·075	S.W. a beautiful day
♀ 8	54·6	45·3	29·68	53·0	603	—	·086	S.S.W. strong breezes, fine
♄ 9	53·0	45·8	29·70	50·2	653	·358	·090	W. by S. fr. breezes, squally
☉ 10	50·0	43·5	29·23	48·4	865	·130	·105	S.W. squally, very variable
☽ 11	51·7	46·4	29·33	48·3	558	·315	·100	S.S.W. fr. breezes, & fair
♂ 12	56·0	43·3	29·60	49·4	680	·363	·105	S.W. blowing hard, variable
☿ 13	53·2	43·7	29·53	47·0	662	·168	·090	W.S.W. wind moderating
♃ 14	50·8	44·5	29·41	46·3	635	·139	·087	S.W. fresh breezes, showers
♀ 15	45·8	40·4	29·39	43·2	637	·084	·040	W. to S.W. light breezes
♄ 16	43·7	37·6	29·43	39·4	687	·120	·050	S.S.W. fresh breezes, shwrs
☉ 17	42·9	36·8	29·60	40·0	737	·106	·045	S.S.E. light airs, and misty
☽ 18	47·4	38·0	29·54	41·3	732	·215	·036	S.W. gentle breezes, show.
♂ 19	49·3	39·6	29·80	39·8	728	·140	·040	E.S.E. light breezes, cloudy
☿ 20	48·6	39·4	29·10	45·4	735	·230	·055	E. N.E. strong breezes
♃ 21	45·4	37·0	29·60	42·3	742	·180	·060	N.E. hard squalls of wind
♀ 22	47·2	36·8	29·90	43·6	724	·075	·054	N. light breezes, & cloudy
♄ 23	46·8	37·0	29·84	42·4	755	·124	·030	N.W. gentle breezes, & fine
☉ 24	46·3	36·7	29·72	41·0	776	·306	·026	W.N.W. squally, showers
☽ 25	46·6	37·1	29·44	43·8	784	·240	·032	W. by S. fresh breezes, fine
♂ 26	46·3	37·3	29·22	43·8	793	·185	·028	S.S.W. light breezes, shwrs
☿ 27	45·4	38·4	29·37	39·7	786	·810	·030	W.S.W. gentle breezes, fine
♃ 28	44·3	41·7	28·86	41·7	800	·218	·027	S.S.W. blowing fresh

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INDEX

TO PART I. FOR 1833.

Absenteeism, causes of, in Ireland, 465
Actions, occurrences, and chronological events of the British Navy, 269
Addiscombe, East India Company's military seminary at, 122
Affairs at home and abroad, 121, 265, 433
Aide-de-camp, post of, 239
Aldersey, W., his remarks on the Bow Rudder, 236; replied to, 562
Alexander, Emperor, his intrepidity, 529
Anglo-Hibernian Packet Establishment, 103
Annals of the British fleet, 268
Antwerp, allusion to the siege of, 6; particulars relative to it, 121; historical notice of the city and previous sieges, 289; preparatory movements and breaking ground, 294; correspondence between Marshal Gerard and General Chassé, 298; opening and progress of the besieging batteries, 307; the citadel on fire, 310; further correspondence between the two generals, 312; loss of the French, 315; Dutch fleet compelled to retire, 319; King Leopold inspects the fortifications, 320; difficulties encountered by the besiegers, 327; view of the operations, 329; progress of the works against St. Laurent, 334; assault of the Lunette St. Laurent, 344; its capture, 348; descents, described, 351; the *Vivandières*, or licensed suttler women, 357; state of the ditches, 371; battering in breach, 373; critical situation of the garrison, 378; the surrender of the citadel, 381; articles of capitulation concluded between Baron Chassé and Marshal Gerard, 382; the citadel evacuated by the French, and taken possession of by the Belgians, 387; appendix, 388
Antwerp, Artillery practice at the siege of the citadel of, 498
Appointments and Promotions, 140, 283, 443, 588
Army, Austrian, composition of, 482
Army, its present conduct and discipline, 449
Army, British, and Ireland, 458
Army, an efficient one requisite, 5
—— distribution of, 572
—— Estimates, 580
—— stations of, on the 1st of January, 1833.
—— Belgian, state of, at the period of the Revolution, 8; its distribution, 158
—— Indian, remarks on, 85
Arrow for the life-boat, invented, 261
Artillery, Belgian, 155
Austrian army, effective strength of, 89

Badajoz, siege of in 1812, 183
Badcock, colonel, his code of instructions, 33
Badges of distinction, plan for, 255
Barossa, anecdote of, 515
Beaver, Captain, extract of a letter from, 509
Belgian soldiery, character of, 92
Belgium, on the military organization of, 8; its condition previous to the accession of the sovereign, *ib.*; impolicy of members of the National Congress, *ib.*; the public press, 9; strength of the army, *ib.*; influence of the press, 10; garrison at Ostend, 11; want of good officers, 14; General Goethals, 15; Count d'Hane, *ib.*; Dufailly's ministry, 16; state of the army on the arrival of Leopold, 17; new system of organization, *ib.*; abilities of M. de Brouckére, 18; anecdote of General Evain, 19; activity of General Desprez, 20; ministry of war, 145; general staff, 146; cavalry, 147; infantry, 151; artillery, 155; engineers, 157; inspectors of cavalry, 158; distribution of the army, *ib.*; appendix, 159; recapitulation, 165; expenditure of, 402; Jews in, 531
Bell, Mr., his contrivance of the paddle-wheel, 3
Bhurtpore, siege of, 85
Bichalow, colonel, his brigade of cossacks, 210
Bingham, Major-Gen. Sir George, memoir of, 521
Biographical memoirs of distinguished persons —General the Earl of Kilmorey, 218; Thomas Boys, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 219; Captain Robert Campbell, R.N. 225; Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, 393; Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, 518; Lieut.-Gen. Cuppage, 516; Major-Gen. Sir George Ridout Bingham, 521; Lieut.-Gen. C. Boye, 522
Births, 142, 286, 446, 590
Bivouac in the Caucasus, 404
Bjelu Koratschki, or white hot fever, 51
Board of Military Supervision, 90
Bonaparte, Joseph, his conduct at Vittoria condemned, 36
Bonny, river, doings in the, 505
Bothway, Joseph, his mechanical improvements connected with the Royal Navy, noticed, 544
Bourbons, their elevation to the throne of Spain, 172
Bow rudder, 236, 562
Boye, Lieut.-Gen., memoir of, 522
Boys, Thos., Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blues, memoir of his services, 219
Bristol, remarks on the riots at, 449
British cavalry on the Peninsula, 33
Broukére, M. de, his ministry, 18
Bruges, evacuation of, 11
Buccaneer, a novel, noticed, 96
Burford's Panorama, noticed, 566
Butler, W. A., court-martial on, 574

Digitized by Google

Campbell, Capt. Robert, R.N. notice of, 225
Castor, on the construction and qualities of, 76
Cavalry, Belgian, 147
Cavalry, British, on the Peninsula, 33
Cavalry warfare, illustrations of, 210
Chamier, Capt., his "Life of a Sailor," reviewed, 415
Chassé, Gen., his correspondence with Marshal Gerard, 298, 312; report of, 335; his loyalty and humanity, 341; articles of capitulation concluded with Marshal Gerard, 382
Cholera, substance of the medical reports on, 93
Ciudad Rodrigo, on the storming of, 107
Claim on the service, 120
Cleopatra's Needle, on conveying it to England, 234
Clerk's Naval Tactics, remarks on, 67
Coast-guard, obnoxious order issued to, 561
Coldstream Guards, Narrative of their Campaigns, reviewed, 405
Colours, presented to the 90th Light Infantry, 435
Commanders of merchant ships, unpleasant situation of, 22; advice to, 28
Commanders of the navy, on the qualifications of, 110
Constituents, address to our, 1
Cornwallis, Lord, defence of his conduct, 63
Corps, changes in the stations of, 267, 439, 568
Correspondence from the principal Ports and Stations, 97, 241, 421, 545
"Course Indicator," contrivance of, 117
Courts-martial—on Lieut. E. Parke, 573—on Lieut. Lamont, *ib.*—on Lieut. T. C. Walker, 574—on W. A. Butler, *ib.*
Cuppage, Lieut.-Gen., memoirs of, 516
Curry, Capt., killed, 37

D'Aranda, count, abilities of, 173
Dashwood, Sir Charles, letter of, 71
Deaths, 143, 286, 447, 590
Deccan prize money, on its distribution, 254
Descents, their nature described, 351
Desertion of seamen, remarks on, 24
Desprez, Gen., activity of, 20, 146
Devonport, correspondence from, 100, 245, 425, 549
Dewhurst, Professor, his remarks on the proposed Naval and Military Lunatic Asylum, 262
D'Hane, Gen., ministry of, 15
Dilemma, a ludicrous one, 34
Discipline, defective, of the merchant service, 21
Discipline of the Army, 449
Distinction, a cheap one, 120
Doings in the Bonny—the Slave Trade, 505
Douglas, Sir Charles, letters of, 512
Douglas, Sir Howard, his "Naval Evolutions," 67
Dover Harbour, from the earliest to the present time, 177
Duelling, crime of, 91
Duels, suggestions for the guidance of seconds in, 524
Duennas, French outpost at, 33
Dufailly, Gen., pronounced a traitor, 16
Duverger, Lieut., his gallant conduct, 368

Editor's Portfolio, or Naval and Military Register, 121, 265, 433, 565
Engineers, Belgian, 157
Evain, Colonel, anecdote of, 19; his functions as minister of war, 145
Exmouth, Admiral Lord Viscount, memoir of his services, 393; tribute of affection and respect to his memory, 400

Fevers, intermittent, 50
Finden's Landscape Illustrations to Lord Byron's Poems, noticed, 96
Flag-officers, list of, 568
Foreign miscellany, 88, 236, 401, 529
Fortification, regular, a new method of determining the lines and angles of, 227
Fortresses, objections to the *matériel* now in use for, 311

Gagan, Count de, 33
Gaiety, characteristic, of the French, 331
Galbraith, William, on fortification, 227
Gausauge, Capt. on Cavalry Warfare, 210
General Correspondence with the Editor, 104, 247, 429, 551
General Orders, Circulars, &c., 126, 281, 574
Gerard, Marshal, his correspondence with General Chassé, 298, 312; citadel of Antwerp capitulates to him, 382
Germany, military establishments of, 482
Goblet, Gen., minister for foreign affairs, 15
Goethals, Major-Gen., co-operates with Gen. Schepern, 11; his escape to Flushing, 12; ministry of, 15
Gordon, Captain S. J. A., squadron under his orders, 469
Gordon, Alexander, his treatise on locomotion, noticed, 540
Graham, Sir James, speeches of, 429
Grant, Sir Colquhoun, critical situation of, 38
Greek contingent, 90
Gunpowder, introduction of, 529

Halifax, march from to Montreal, 2
Hall, Capt. Basil, his notice of the late Capt. Thos. Campbell, R.N., 225
Hamilton, Capt. F., on the establishment of a military fund, 247
Hatley, Capt., his death, 143; some account of, 287
Haxo, Gen., some account of, 239
Hayes, Capt., on Naval Construction, 249
Heywood, Capt. Peter, memoir of, 92
Holdsworth, Mr., his revolving rudder, 551
Holland, its means of offence and defence, 88; navy of, 402, 532
Hoste, Capt. Sir Wm., memoirs of, reviewed, 533
Humbert, lands at Killala bay, 63

Digitized by Google

Hunt, Leigh, poetical works of, noticed, 69
Hydriot marines, remarks on, 90
Hythe, port of, remarks on the decay of, 492

Illustrations of cavalry warfare, 210
Impressment, observations on, 29
Indian army, remarks on, 85
Infantry, Belgian, 151
Inquisition, Spanish, its jurisdiction, 170
Ireland, remarks on the invasion and defence of, 63; its present state, 215, 265; bill for suppressing disturbances in, 434; defence of, 525
Ireland and the British Army, 458

Jamaica station, The, 54, 203
John, King, vacillation of, 178
Johnny Newcome's Adventures at Port Royal, 59
Jones, Col., his account of the war in Spain and Portugal, 40
Jordan, Lieut.-Col., letter to, 264
Judge Advocate, on the office of, 112

Kilmorey, Gen. the Earl of, memoir of his services, 218
Kingston, Jamaica, some account of, 203
Knighthood, on the titles of, 119
Koopman, Col., flotilla under, 384

Lamont, Lieut., court-martial on, 573
Laws for seamen, suggested, 26
Leopold, King, his arrival at Brussels, 17; inspects the camps and garrisons, 20, 320
Lichoratka, superstition respecting, 50
Life of a Sailor, reviewed, 415; remarks on, 418; advice to the author, 419; who replies to his critics and commentators, 553
Light Division, The, 252
Line, on breaking it, 67
Lowe, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson, 585

Mac Kinnon, Col., his Narrative of the Campaigns of the Coldstream Guards, reviewed, 405
Mackintosh, Sir James, his History of England, noticed, 96
Maison Dieu, described, 178
Malta, plague at, in 1813, 194
Maltese, their dispositions and habits, 431
Marine artillery, 264
Marmont, Marshal, defeated at Salamanca, 40
Marriages, 143, 286, 446, 590
Merchant service, its defective discipline, with hints for amending it, 21
Meteorological Register, 144, 448, 592
Middleton, Col., on the relative effect of brevet rank in the King's and Company's service, 558
Milford Haven, correspondence from, 101, 428, 549
Military establishments of Germany, 482
Military Fund, on the establishment of a, 247
Military and Naval sinecures, 582
Military organization of Belgium, 8, 145
Militiaman, Remarks by, 259
Mist, Spectre of the, 41
Monster-guns, 238
Monster Mortar, 503
Morton, Commander, his suggestions for a course indicator, 117
Mulcaster, Capt., his heroic conduct, 191

Napier, Captain Charles, on the construction and qualities of the Vernon and Castor, 76; on naval and military governments, 559
Napoleon, Anecdote of, 19
National guards, Official report respecting, 91
Natural History, collections in, 562
Naval Estimates, 578
Naval Evolutions; a memoir by Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, 67
Naval regulations, 576
Naval and marine services, efficiency of, 111
Naval and Military Library and Museum, its removal, 122; anniversary meeting of, 267, 567
Naval and military Lunatic asylum, proposed, 261
Naval and Military Register, 121, 265, 433, 565
Naval and military sinecures, remarks on, 429
Navies of France and Holland, 91
Neale, Sir H., case of, 582
Noctalopia, or night blindness, 209
Notices of Russia, 48
Notre Dame, View from, during the siege of Antwerp, 329

Officers, mortality among, 266
Onions, wild, poisonous, 35
Orderly-room clerks, case of, 116
Orleans, Duke of, anecdote of, 332
Ossification, muscular, 532
Ostend, garrison at, 11
Otway, Lieut., his treatise on steam navigation, reviewed, 541
Ourselves to our Constituents, 1

Paddles, on the employment of by ships of war, 119, 263
P. for Peninsular service, 257
Parke, Lieut. E., court-martial on, 573
Parliament, the new one, 265, 433
Parliamentary Proceedings connected with the Army and Navy, 582
Peake, Captain, in reply to the editor of the Metropolitan, 250, 556
Pedro, Don, affairs of, 404
Pembroke, correspondence from, 427
Piracy, suppression and prevention of, 83
Plague and quarantine, remarks on, 194
Pompey's Pillar, suggestion respecting, 234
Port Royal, Jamaica, described, 54; destroyed by an earthquake, 58; Johnny Newcome's adventures at, 59; fishes at, 61
Portsmouth, correspondence from, 97, 241, 421, 545
Portsmouth Royal Naval Annuitant Society, digest of the rules of, 124

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Ports and Stations, correspondence from, 97, 241, 421, 543
Portugal, state of affairs in, 121
Potomac, narrative of the operations in the, 469
Press in Belgium, state of, 8
Prize-money, distribution of, 281
Problem, a, 263
Promotions and Appointments, 140, 283, 443, 588
Punishment, corporal, remarks on, 449

Quarantine, remarks on, 194
Query, by a commander, 263

Ramsay, Capt. Norman, vindication of, 39
Readers and Correspondents, notices to, 144, 288, 432, 564
Regulations for the use of yeomanry corps, noticed, 539
Reviews and Critical Notices of New Publications, 92, 240, 405, 533
Ricketts, Capt., in reply to the author of "The Naval Sketch Book," 105
Robert, Mr., some account of, 591
Rodney, Lord, original letters of, 512
Royal Navy in commission, distribution of, 440
Rudder, revolving, 551
Russia, notices of, 48; army of, 403
Russian sailors, remarks on, 238

Sails, on the setting of, 80
St. Laurent, Lunette, approaches to, 302; operations against, 334—344; surrender, 348
San Miguel, the Spanish ex-minister, 104
Saracens, their introduction into Spain, 168
Saxony, army of, 403
Schepern, General, distressed condition of his troops, 11; taken prisoner, 12
Schomberg, Rear-Admiral, his practical remarks on the building, rigging, &c., 94
Scott, Capt. James, his remarks on "The Life of a Sailor," 418; replied to, 554
Seaman's claims, remarks on, 21
Selig, Lieut.-Col., exertions of, 344; his gallant conduct, 379
Sepoys, character of, 86
Serjeew, Gen., anecdotes of, 52
Sheathing, metallic, 239
Ships, British, method of measuring, 523
Slade's Travels in Turkey, &c. noticed, 537
Slave Trade, the, 505.
Smith, Capt. George, his plan for the suppression and prevention of piracy, 83
Smith, Capt. Webber, 38
Smyth, Capt. W. H., meteorological register, kept by, 144, 448, 592
Soldier, situations trying to his courage, 326
Soldiers, on the allegiance of, 13
Spain, her national decline coincident with the decay of her military power, 166
Spectre of the mist, 41
Squares, British, broken by cavalry, 119
Staff and distribution of the King's forces, &c 570
Standard Novels, noticed, 96
Standard, royal, official display of, 95
Steam chariots of war, 118
Steam, remarks on the power of, 3
Steele, Mr., remarks of, 456
Subaltern, Reminiscences of, 183
Subalterns, old, suggestion respecting, 262
Superstitions, singular, 48
Symonds, Capt., ill-natured attacks on, 76

Tarleton, Gen. Sir Banastre, memoir of, 516
Teer, Jaen, death of, 35
Ten-gun-brig packets, remarks on, 114, 556
Thompson, Sir John, plan of, 180
Thomson, Major, killed, 191
Thomson, J. D., Esq., communication of, 512
Time, hints for the employment of, 7
Troops that came from Holland with King William III., 231
Turner's Annual Tour, noticed, 96
Twenty-third Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusileers, record of its services, 130, 273
Twenty-five Years in the Rifle Brigade, noticed, 539
Uniform, naval, suggestions for change in, 259
Uniform of the half-pay, 258
Union, on the repeal of, 466
United Service Library and Museum, utility of such an institution, 3
United Service Proprietary School, suggestions for the formation of, 115

Vauban, improved system of, 227
Vernon, on the construction of the, 70
Vessels lost through shipwreck, return of, 569
Vittoria, conduct of Joseph Bonaparte at, 36
Vivandières, or suttler-women, described, 357
Vivian, General Sir Hussey, speech of, 435
Von Gilsa, Major Charles, his death, 403

Walker, Lieut. T. C., court-martial on, 574
Wages of seamen, forfeiture of, 23; remarks on, 31
Wallenstein, correspondence of, 236
Ware, W., his suggestions respecting Pompey's Pillar, 234
Waterloo monument, 89
Wellington, reconnoitres the French near Burgos, 34; directs the advance against the French posted along the river Zadora, 36; gains the battle of Salamanca, 40; his investment of Badajoz, 185; anecdotes of, 375
West Indies, present aspect of affairs in, 57
William III., summary of the troops that came from Holland with him, 231
Wrede, Prince, 532

Yellow fever, effects of, 207
Young, a fisherman, his ingenuity, 180

Zadora river, position of the French along, 36

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